WASHINGTON.

Ku Klux Opposition to the Revenue Laws.

Important Decision by Commissioner Pleasonton.

Bequests to Religious Associations Subject to Taxation.

The Spanish-American Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1871. Bu Klux Opposition to the Revenue Laws. Revenue Office of the efforts of organized parties in the Southern States to prevent the enforcement of the revenue laws. Among the latest is a report from Supervisor McDonald asserting that there is much illicit distilling in the Second district of Missouri. In many instances, the Supervisor says, regular Ku Klux notices have been sent to officers of the Revenue Department.

Collectors of Internal Revenue report, in connec-tion with this subject, that several officers of that bureau have been deterred from the proper performance of their official functions, and troops have been called on to prevent outrages upon the government officers in the performance of their duties. Bequests to Religious Associations Subject to

Taxation. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, in answer to a letter from the Assessor of the First New Hampshire district, decided that bequests to religious institutions were not exempt from taxa tion. He says:-

In my opinion bequests and devises for uses of a distinctively religious character are not exempt from tax under the act of Congress of July 14, 1870. Such is the known prominence of religious societies in this country that it appears to this office, if it had been the intention of Congress to exempt from tax bequests and devises for uses of a religious character, the ward credit. for uses of a religious character, the word "religious" would have been employed in the act. If it can be shown that bequests and devises for the public uses of a nominal religious society are in reality to be employed for literary, educational or chartestly purposes in the ordinary economical or charitable purposes, in the ordinary acceptation of those terms, the office will make decision upon the case presented accordingly.

Spanish-American Claims Commission. The President has appointed Judge Otto, late As sistant Secretary of the Interior, a member of the United States and Spanish Mixed Commission for the settlement of claims of American citizengrowing out of injuries and depredations committed in the Island of Cuba.

General Order by the War Department. The War Department has published as a general order the act of Congress to enforce the provisions of the constitution of the United States and for other

New Instructions for Liquor Dealers. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has so far modified the instructions to liquor dealers for keeping the book form 52 as that spirits received on the same day, from the same source, in the same way, distilled or rectified by the same person, inspected by the same gauger and of the same kind, may be entered in the aggregate when the numbers of packages and stamps are continuous. The same rule will apply to spirits disposed of

Reports of the National Banks, reports of the national banks, in compliance with the last circular of the Comptroller of the Currency, have been somewhat retarded in consequence of delay in the preparation of the blanks by the printer and failure to furnish them to the banks at the time prescribed, but the general abstract will be published without material delay.

Indian Affairs. A letter has been received here from Fort Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory, stating that the tribes in that vicinity, lucluding the Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas, were disposed to be very quiet, and that the settlers were pursuing their daily avocations with no apprehension of troublea feeling that was concurred in by the government officials in that vicinity. The Indian Bureau has re ports from many points throughout the Indian Territory, and there are no apprehensions felt of any organized hostility during the season now opening. During the summer there will be in this city representatives of different tribes, who fee aggrieved because of the laxity of certain officials in carrying out treaty stipulations, they having been invited to come here to procure an adjustment of their difficulties; but there is no reason whatever to anticipate concerted active hostilities on the part of

Treasury.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the

Treasury, who left Washington for his home last night, upon the return of Secretary Boutwell from his Western trip, will not take his departure for Europe in connection with the new bonds for several weeks. He will return here for instructions before leaving the United States. It is considered that the presence of Judge Richardson in Europe in his official capacity will conduce very greatly to the interest of his government. By the time of his for distribution to the subscribers, and it is believed in official and financial circles that this circumstance itself will greatly augment the number of

Movements of General Sherman. General Sherman is not expected to return from his tour of inspection throughout the Southern States for several weeks, and it may be that, to comply with the programme which he had laid out before leaving Washington, the middle of June will elapse before his return. His absence will however, not interfere with any orders of importance

ton to attend the Grand Army reunion. He will spend several days in New York.

which it may be necessary to issue from the War

Office, leaves Washington to-night for McGregor, lows, his former home, for an absence of about three weeks, to attend to some old internal revenue cases with which he became connected when in the service of that department of the government.

Secretary Robeson is still assent from Washington. There is no matter of special importance relating to the Navy Department under consideration. Several vessels are undergoing repairs, but no orders of important significance have recently been issued.

The Sanken Steamer Hercules. The sunken steamship Hercules is still lying in the channel, off Georgetown. Three strong tugs belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, provided with powerful steam pumps, have arrived, and are ready to go to work pumping her out, but cannot do anything unless there is a regular tide, as the waves now surge over her bulwarks. The Centipede, a similar vessel to the Hercules, is alongside to take out her cargo of coal. The anticipated freshet of the river will prevent operations of any kind for some time. The hands on the sunken steamship say that when she settled on the rocks they distinctly heard the iron hull rip like so much pasteboard. The recent heavy rains have caused a rise in the Potomac already, owing partially to the east winds prevailing, and the merchants are tele-

Fishermen's La k-A Successful Senson. The fishing season now drawing to a close is said to have been one of the most successful for a num-ber of years. The average of the catch has been high at most of the shores fished, and the quality has been generally good. From the overstock of herring they have been at times very cheap, selling occasionally as low as two dollars per thousand. Shad, on the contrary, have brought good ngures, though the supply seems to have been tolerable.

the Potomac river to enforce the Fishing law. She will visit all the shores on the Virginia side of the river and furnish the proprietors with printed copies of the law, hear all complaints and redress them, and stop all seine hauling and gilling after

Cruisers for the Fishing Banks. The usual summer cruises to the fishing banks will be ordered, and, as far as the allowance of seamen will permit, vessels will be sent to foreign whatever of any details having been made for cruises of special significance.

Tremsury Balances. The balances at the close of business to-day were:- Currency, \$5.389,000; coin, \$103,450,000; cer-

Weekly Currency Statement. The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to \$559,500.

The shipments were-fractional currency, \$461,520; notes, \$855,941. The Treasurer holds in trust as security for

national bank circulation, \$356,191,000, and for pub-lic deposits \$15,866,500; national bank circulation outstanding at this date, \$314,972,440; national gold bank notes issued to date, \$440,000. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$461,426; grand

total for fiscal year, \$123,810,111; subscription to the new loan to-day, \$115,000.

Naval Orders. Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan is ordered to the Dictator. The Second Assistant Engineer of the Resaca has been detached and ordered home. Grand Musical Reception in Baltimore.

On Monday evening next William Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, will give a grand musical reception at his residence in that city. All the prominent government officials in Washington and a number of the leading merchants of Philadelphia and New York are among the invited guests. President Grant and Mrs. Grant are expected to be present.

The National Game. Washington on Wednesday next for a tour through the Eastern and Western States. They will play the Boston club on the 24th inst.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Reply to Herald Correspondents-The Net Earnings of Miners Under the Different Bosses-Wages of the Lehigh and Schuyl-

LUZERNE COUNTY, Pa., May 5, 1871. About a week since one of your correspondents, vriting over the name of "Justice," asks F. B. Gowan and others several questions as regards the net earnings of miners working under the "threedollar basis" in Schuylkill county, and also at eighty-six cents and \$1 31 per "diamond car" in Luzerne county. As I have not yet noticed a reply to the above and having been a "constant reader" of the HERRALD, as well as several other, both daily and weekly papers, since the "coal troubles" have occupied so large a portion of the public journals, it has been my practice to make memoranda of such items as might be interesting to refer to in future; among them are some figures which, in the absence of any being turnished by the parties to whom, the queries were addressed, may, perhaps, convey to "Justice" the information that he desires—that is, it you deem them worthy of an insertion in the widely appreciated Herald.

In the New York Herald of March 2, 1871, is a

In the New York Herald of March 2, 1871, is a lotter from your correspondent at Hazleton, dated February 28, 1871, in which he gives figures taken from the books of A. Pardee & Co., showing net carnings of thirty miners in 1870, and also a statement in form required by "Justice" of the net earnings which would accrue to a miner working on the "nive-dollar basis" as proposed at the meeting of Leitigh operators in Philadelphia, February 24, 1871, the statement is thus made:—

- 2 75

Uneasy Feeling Prevailing in Scranton-Mass Meeting of Miners at Hyde Park-Duplicity of the Monopolists Exposed-Miners Prefer Pence, but are Ready for War-Differences Between Miners and Laborers Settled. SCRANTON, May 6, 1871.

A very uneasy feeling pervades the community to day, and a crisis in the coal troubles is evidently approaching. That it will not include a resumption of work on the terms proposed by the companies is certain. The miners are as firm in their determination not to yield as ever, if not more so. They are much more united, for they have been enabled to completely squeich out the laborers' dodge started against them by the corporations. The leaders have comprehended the danger which might arise from the movement, and with infinite tact have absolutely turned it to the advantage of the Miners'

の大は大きないというというという This has been a busy day among the miners. There was a meeting of delegates in the morning and a general meeting of the region at Hyde Park in the afternoon. The latter has been the most important gathering of miners and laborers since suspension took place, as it developed the sentiment of the men. Now that it is presumed that they have been nearly, if not quite, exhausted by the bitter struggle, the situation becomes more exciting. The meeting this afternoon was as large and enthusiastic as any which has been held in this region. Over meeting this afternoon was as large and enthusiastic as any which has been held in this region. Over two thousand men employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company were in council and unanimously and nobly resolved to make no other proposition to the replesentatives of that corporation. Mr. Storrs exposed the duplicity which it is thought has been shown towards the miners by the officials of the three great companies of the county. Their action was severely commented upon, and the deepest indignation expressed in relation to the curt and undignified manner in which the last fair and equitable proposition by the miners was declined. The sentiment of the meeting was that all honorable means had been exhausted by the workingmen to bring about an amicable adjustiment of operace they could nave if on their own terms. Upon this point there was singular unanimity, and there is no possibility of mistaking the meaning of the meeting and unbending temper of the mee composing it. It was also arranged to provide for the poorer miners, as the wounded are sent to the rear during an engagement, and the promised difference between the miners and their laborers was put to test by concessions which are better for each party. There is to be as equal division of wages and if either miner or laborer is unable from any cause to do the allotted amount of work per day there is to be mutual assistance. This wise action has fairly consolidated the miners and labor its a unit against capital in this part of the coal field.

The companies have signally failed in all their efforts to distract workingmen by unnatural comthis part of the coal field.

The companies have signally failed in all their efforts to distract workingmen by unnatural compications and dissensions and it now remains to be seen what will be the nature of the assaults made by the corporations upon the bold and defaut attitude assumed by the insulted and vitified miners. There is no misrake but the men can hold out far into the sumer, and that they are stil masters of the situation cannot be doubted, judging from the indications of to-day. The men are in good spirits and encouraged by the demonstration.

to-day. The men are in good spirits and encouraged by the demonstration.

Mr. Parrish's mines, at Wikesbarre, will be run with double shifts for a time to come, and this arrangement will give work to a large number of men belonging to large companies. It is understood that work in Wyoming valley will be so divided as to give assistance to the greatest number of miners and laborers in this county, and when work cannot be given money will be supplied. It looks to-night as in honest, persevering effort is likely to prevail over arrogant assumption in the fight. Next week will be full of important events.

YACHTING

Herald Special Report from London.

Trial Race of Mr. Ashbury's Yacht Livonia With the Guinevere.

THE LIVONIA COMES IN FIRST.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Our special correspondent in London sends us the following report of the trial trip of Commodore Ashbury's new yacht Livonia:-LONDON, May 6, 1871.

Commodore Ashbury's new yacht Livonia had a trial race to-day with the yacht Guinevere, over the Queen's Course of the Victoria Yacht Club, starting from Ryde and thence to Yarmouth and back, round the Nab

From Ryde to Yarmouth it was a beat to windward, the Livonia displaying weatherly qualities of a high order, gaining several minutes on her larger opponent. Off the wind, however, the Guinevere proved to be decidedly the best yacht, overhauling the Livonia hand over hand and passing her off

At the Nab Light the Guinevere led by one and a quarter minutes. The run home was a dead beat. The Guinevere, never very weatherly, made a long reach towards the mainland, but the Livonia held her course in mid-channel, and by a succession of short tacks arrived at Ryde ahead of her opponent

The trip can scarcely be regarded as a trial of speed, as the Livonia was not in trim and the Guinevere was out of form, sailing in her ordinary cruizing canvas.

ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB.

Speech of Mr. Ashbury-The Ocean Race-The America's Cup.

The annual meeting of this Club was held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Harwich. on Tuesday last. Among the members present were Mr. James Ashbury, Commodore of the Club; Mr. E. Packard, Vice Commodore; Mr. P. S. Bruff, Rear Commodore; Captain Barnes, Mr. J. Richmond, Captain N. D Garrett, Mr. Spencer King, Mr. E. Packard, Jr.: Mr. E. Chapman, Mr. Watts, Hon. H. G. Molyneux, Mr. B. P. Goodwin, honorable Treasurer and Secretary; Mr. F. G. Rouse, Mr. W. Groom, Mr. W. J. King, Mr.

After the usual routine business of the meeting Mr. James Ashbury was unanimously re-elected Mr. E. Packard, Vice Commodore. Mr. W. F. Bruff was appointed chairman of the committee, Mr. Goodwin was re-elected honorable Secretary and Treasurer, and the general and sailing committee were reconstituted.

The next matter for discussion was the question of the arrangements for the ocean match and the annual regatta. On this question the commodore read a letter he had received from Commodore Lee, of the New Thames Club, who said a meeting of the sideration the programme for the ocean matches, and had proposed alterations in the original fix-tures, so as to leave the days thus:—June 5th, ocean race from the Thames to Harwich: 6th or 7th, Harwich regatta; 8th, ocean race from Harwich to the Thames. The yachts would thus get back to the Thames in time for the schooner and yawl races on

A short conversation followed, in course of which Club had lealt with the suggestion of the commodore and secretary of the Royal Harwich to alter their programme so as to make the various events fit in was acknowledged, and the programme suggested met with universal approval.

In the course of some remarks upon the manage-ment of the following matches Mr. Ashbury announced his intention of sailing the new schooner,

the Livonia, in the ocean race.

The annual dinner of the club took place in the

evening, the commodore in the chair. In responding to the toast of his health Mr. Ashbury referred to his intention of presenting to the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, as a challenge prize, the piece of plate, value £250, which he had won in the ocean race with the Dauntless. He said that it was only natural that in presenting a cup which had cos nim so much trouble to win he should accompany the presentation with somewhat more stringent conditions than the usual terms on which challenge cups were given. He proposed then that the cup should never become the absolute property of any individual yacht owner, but should be held ex officio by the Commodore of the club, the representa-tive of which had won it. A six months' challenge must be given by some club, and at the expiration of that time the representative vessel of the challenging club would sail against the vessel chosen by the club then holding the cup to represent it; the course being either triangular, each side of the triangle being fifteen miles long, or twenty to windward; the winner of the best two out of three being the victor. He would hold the cup, as commodore of the R. H. Y. C., as long as he remained commodore, and as long as its pos-session by that club remained unchallenged. Then, say the Royal Thames challenged and named the Guinivere. If the Royal Harwich named the Livonia those two vessels would sail, and should the Guinivere be successful the cup would be held by Lord Aifred Paget, as commodore of the Royal Thames, and it would be open to the Royal Har-wich or any other British or French club to give a challenge. He excluded the Americans, for they had one cup now, and if this were open to them they would move heaven and earth to secure it, and once over the other side of the Atlantic God knew when it would come back again. An erroneous idea which was abroad was that he was building the Livonia to beat the Sappho; that was not the case, for the Livonia was only about half the size of the American yacht, but he might say his intention was that the vessel should be one of the lastest of het size. He thought she would be a great success, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The chances were the month of May would settle that; bu whether or not he intended to go over to Americanot to contest a race across the Atlantic, because he had done it once and should not do it again-and as he had said before, if ever he did an more racing across the Atlantic it should be in a steamer and not in a yacht. He was now engaged in friendly controversy with the Americans, the ques tion being whether in the contest for the cup knov as the American Cup he should sail against one vessel or against a fleet. By a deed of gi A the New York Club were bound to se at a champion vessel and not a fleet, r ad his construction was supported by opinions t ken both in this country and in the States. The Com-modore of the New York Club took the opinion of three eminent judges and the opinion of three eminent judges and the opinion of three eminent judges and the opinion of the cup, and their reply we that the intention was that the New York Clu should send a single vessel and not a fleet, and it was said the object of inserting the clause required in the event of their believing a foreign yacht was coming which was too powerful for ony year they had to compete

with, they might build a yacht on purpose. But the he should not go so much on the legal interpretation as the spirit and intention, and should request the New York Club to refer the point at issue to Judge So and So and the surviving donor, and he would accept their decision, whatever it might be. If it should be decided that he had to sail against a fleet, there was more reasonable probability of the cup coming back to England than there was last year, for then he was over in summer, when light winds prevailed in the inland waters in which the racing took place, and he had only one chance, being the representative of only one club-the Royal Thames. He was happy to say he had already received certificates from eight of the most important clubs in England an Ireland, appointing him their representative in American waters, and the consequence would be that although a fleet would be sent against him he should have a more powerful vessel, and instead of one chance should have eight, and the time of year, instead of semmer, when light winds prevailed. would be January, when the small yachts would stand no chance; and if the large vessels were out it would be a time race, and the Livonia, though not coming in first, might win by time. He should not like to be too sanguine about bringing the cup made up his mind to go to New York, give the six months' notice, send certificates from eight important clubs, and leave no stone unturned to bring back the cup, which was held as a challenge, no against England, but the world at large.

LAUNCHING OF THE SCEOONER AGNES.

Her Dimensions, Spars and Canvas. After several disappointments, caused by the exceedingly unpleasant weather of the past few days, the centre-board schooner vacht Agnes, owned by Mr. Edward Harvey, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, was launched from the yard of the Messrs. Pollion, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock. The event was successful in every particular, the handsome little boat, after the word was given to knock away the blocks, moving off into her future element with consummate gracefulness and without a single hitch. She was appropriately decorated with the owner's and the club signals, and, although there were but two or three strangers present to give her a pleasant send-off. the workmen in the shipyards cheered lustily as her bow touched the water.

Although it is declared that the Agnes was not built for a racing vessel her lines are such that she may, when in trim, have the right to dictate terms to many aquatic companions of her class. The dimensions of the Agnes are as follows:—Length on

LAUNCH OF THE LULU.

A sloop yacht (Lulu), belonging to the Welch Point Oil Company, of Milford, Conn., was launched at the yard of A. H. Bishop, Greenpoint, on Wednes day. The following are her dimensions:—Length, 52 feet; breadth, 18 feet 4 inches; depth, 5 feet; 23 tons burden. A vessel of the same dimensions will be annothed on Tuesday.

YACHTING NOTES.

Captain Lorillard has ordered a new suit of racing sails for the schooner Wanderer.

The schooner Dreadnaught is still lying at the foot The schooner Dreadnaught is still lying at the foot of Bridge street, Brookiyn. So soon as her cabin joiner work is completed she will go on a trial trip. The sloop Frolic, Joseph Nobles, of the Columbia Club, was launched at Rahway, N. J., during the past week, where she had been sent for a thorough overhauling. This morning she will be brought to the city, the occasion being made a pleasant one by the owner's yachting friends, as they will go downer by a their own boats to meet him. Among the number in the little fleet of welcome will be the new sloop George E. Sherman, owned by Mr. John S. Gage.

The Brooklyn Club has 191 active members and forty-three vessels on its roll. Of the latter eleven are schooners, twenty-four cabin sloops, seven open boats and one steam yacht.

The Harlem Yacht Club will open the season on the 25th hist, by a sweepstakes race between small boats, for \$250. The course will be from the Middle ground, outside the Kills, to Can Brow, thence to

ground, outside the Kills, to Can Buoy; thence to College Point Buoy and return to Throg's Point Buoy, in all a distance of about twenty miles. There will be five participants—the Mary Louise, Dillon Ransom; Quits, Mr. Barnett; Gertrude, Joseph Lemaire; Josie J. J. T. Lockyer. The steamboat Fort Lee has been chartered to convey guests.

The new schooner yacht building at New London, for Mr. James H. Banker, of New York, will soon be ready for launching.

SINGULAR SHOOTING ACCIDENT IN PATER-SON, N. J.

Early yesterday morning a gentleman named Mr. Hubbell, temporarily stopping 🐞 his wife's residence in Main street, Paterson, was putting on his coat when he was startled by the report of a pistol. Instantly a girl employed in the house fell to the floor, screaming that she was shot. Mr. Hubbell gave the alarm that they were attacked by burglars, and all hands were placed as guards upon the doors and the house searched, but no intruders could be discovered, and where the shot came from was a mystery. Surgical aid was immediately summoned and the injured girl's wounds examined. It was found the builter had passed through her side, inflicting a painful and ugly wound, but one that was not necessarily fatal, and the doctors think there is no possible doubt of ner speedy recovery. Subsequently Mr. Hubbell bethought him of a revolver he had in his pocket, and upon examination it was discovered that it contained an empty cartridge that had been exploded, and a hole in his coat through which the ball had passed. It is supposed the coat that struck against something that caused its discharge. But the most singular thing is, that Mr. Hubbell did not keep his revolver loaded, but kept the barrel separately in the same pocket with loose cartridges. It is supposed that one of the cartridges somehow or other worked into the barrel, and then exploded by some such accidental concussion as stated. burglars, and all hands were placed as guards upon

PROBABLE MUSDER IN THE FIFTH WARD. A Negro Shot and Probably Fatally Injured. At eight o'clock last night a dispute grose in the alleyway of 42 Thomas street between two negroes, named George Brown and William Thomas, in named George Brown and William Thomas, in reference to a white woman with whom Thomas had been living. After indulging in a war of words Thomas took his departure, but was met on the pavement by Thomas Brown, brother of the above, who deliberately pointed a pistol at him and fired. The ball entered the right shoulder and passed downwards into the the state of the pavement of the ball entered the right shoulder and passed downwards into the state of the right shoulder and passed downwards into the state of the right shoulder and is in a critical condition. Thomas Brown, who resides at No. 35 Phomas street with his brother, was arrested by an officer of the Fifth precinct, and will be held to await the result of the injuries.

BURGLARY ON BROADWAY.

On Friday night burglars entered the fancy goods store of Friend Pitts, No. 853 Broadway, and carried wayabout \$1,200 worth of goods. Word was given to the night watchman shortly after they entered, to the night watchman shortly after they entered, both he, instead of raising an alarm, started to give a formation to Mr. Pitts, who lives some five blocks from his store. Mr. Pitts not being in at the time, the watchman waited for him, and by the time they reached the store the burglars had decamped. Mr. B. F. Palmer, Mr. Pitts' clerk, when he entered the store vesterday moraing, found some \$2,000 worth of goods strewn over the floor. Evidently the thieves had been frightened off. Mr. Pitts has only occupied this store two years, and this is the fifth time it has been broken into.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENTS IN JERSEY.

Yesterday morning a girl named Annie Lynch met a horrible death at New Brunswick, N. J. While playing near the lock of the Raritan and Delaware Canal there she was caught in the drum of the cable and literally cut in two. An inquest was ordered.

On the Morris and Essex Railroad, yesterday afternoon, an unknown German was struck by the five P. M. train, near Roseville, and crushed to death. The body was brought to Newark and a burial ceruficate granted, an inquest being deemed nnnecessary. It was the Bloomfield train which struck bins.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Things Becoming Badly Mixed All Round.

DISCOVERIES THAT CUT BOTH WAYS.

THE NEW HAVEN VOTE.

How a Mistake Made a Hundred Votes and a Reversed Figure a Row.

GOVERNOR ENGLISH ON THE SITUATION.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

Poor Connecticut has been in a terrible way ever

NEW HAVEN, May 6, 1871.

since the last election. The people of the State have a sort of dreamy idea of having gone to the polls one day early in April, where they did their level best to vote just as they had a mind to, and that somebody in consequence was unavoidably made Governor, at a salary of \$2,000, for the ensuing year. But the politicians seemed all along to have had no idea that anything was settled by the people, been. If any man of either party, any day atter the election, had got it into his head that something had been settled by it, he felt pretty certain who ever was elected didn't happen to be the man who ought to have been elected. Hence the trouble and turmoil, the pulling one way and the hauling another which has been going on among the wirepullers hereabouts for over a month past. The fact of the matter is that the multiplication table has lost a great deal of its charms for many people in these regions, and that it has been found A VERY DIFFICULT JOB

by more than one patriot to prove that by adding me hundred to one hundred the natural result is not two hundred, look at it how you will. Just what the muddle about the election really was I guarantee that not one Nutmegger out of ten in the State was able to fathom before a day or two ago. To be sure, everybody has known, ever since the hue and cry about the Fourth ward's of counting itself were set up the republicans, that there was way

snag in the stream, and that the party in power could not exactly see their way straight. The facts of the trouble are briefly these:— That a charge was made that English was given 100 votes more in the Fourth ward than he was entitled to. The election being so close and the charge once proved, the result would, all knew, be disastrous to the hopes of the democrats. When the General Assembly appointed their investigating committee a few days ago these democrats were made talls to the six-faced radical kite, but they got on their dig. instanter and refused to fly an inch. To do so would be countenancing what they consider an unjustifiable act on the part of the Legisiature, that of going behind the canvassers' decision to ascertain what the vote in any locality had been. Well, the committee went to work and got hold of the State box of the Fourth ward. It will be remembered that it was claimed that 100 more votes were declared by the counters at the close of the polls than there were actually on the check list. So the committee felt confident from the start that it had the other folks

in the ballots since the last count the only thing people had to fall back upon was that it came about as some people believe the entire world did—by mere chance. I doubt very much, however, whether there must not have been something more powerful than snet a doubtful agency as that in the matter, for the "mistake" could scarcely have been overlooked by the official canvasers. The votes were counted by the committee in the packages found in the box. For English there were found five packages with 100 votes, one with innety-three, and one with 112. For Jewell there were found five packages with "One hundred" marked on each, one with "One hundred" marked on each, one with sixty-two, and one sixteen. After the scratched and other tickets were counted the vote was found to stand—English 719, Jewell 479, Had the packages been all taken for granted by the endorsements on them made by the counters, Jewell would have been all right, but on opening and counting two of them containing votes cast for him marked "one hundred." It was discovered that each package contained but fifty. This was just where the came in; for the discovery helpen them, as far as it could, in two ways. It not only put English ahead 100 but apparently refuted the charge of the republicans that 100 votes more had been declared by the counters than there were voters on the taily book. Clearly a simple mistake of a careless counter writing "one hundred" in two places where he should have slowly spelled as he wrote the less valuable word, fifty. How the people will look at this "discovery" is a question. Suffice it to say that the committee went away from the counting rather qut of forts. That they drew a terribe black line inder their figures about the mistake I have not the sightest doubt. But enough for the present of the Fourth ward. The committee, and the contained only 76 votes. The "mistake" was, that the Enfleth of the him to the proper was the path of the proper was properly and the path of the proper was planted and less the Pourth ward, by t

stands. If the Legislature throws out Cheshire and Enneld and lets the Fourth ward vote stand, English is safe. If they throw out that vote then he will go

OFF IN A BALLOON
CERTAIN. At least, according to the decision of the Legislature, he will have to; but as a matter of fact will ne? Now this is exactly the question which may give a good many people a great deal of trouble if the present incumbent should follow the example of Stanton and "stick" despite the demands of Jewell for his seat, backed up by the decision of the Legislature. I do not mean to say that Gevernor English has any intention to resist any lawful procedure that may result from this etection investigation. But the democrats from the start have declared it to be an unjustifiable outrage on the part of the Legislature to have appointed the committee they have, and have refused in any way to recognize its authority, even going so far as to refuse to appear before it as witnesses when summoned; and so it may happen that the present incumbent will go into the courts and have the legality of the legislative action in the matter decided before giving up his place. In order to snow you that I am not talking at random, and that a very high state of feeling prevails among the democrats as to the investigation committee business, I will give you the result of a short talk I him to day with Governor English. I found him seated in his neat little effect, an Orange street.

laughing heartily over a letter he had just received from a mititle officer, who wanted to know whether he would have his men ready to turn out for the inauguration on Wednesday. Like a sensible man who had kept himself posted as to the uncertainties of

who had kept himself posted as to the uncertainties of

THE POLITICAL SITUATION,
he simply mentioned "the inauguration of the Governor," without adding what the Governor's name would be on Wednesday night. Mr. English looked as happy and smiling as ever, apparently in no wise concerned about the result of the "smelling committees," labors. After talking in a genial way about the situation of affairs and rehearsing the facts which I nave already touched upon in relation to the Fourth ward difficulty, he spoke of the "probabilities" of the future.

"What do you think, Governor," I asked, "the committee will do?"

"Well, that would be hard to say," he replied, laughingly; "they have the whole question to themselves, for the democratic members have refused to have anything to do with the committee."

"Why so?"

"Why so?"
"They consider the Legislature has no power to appoint a committee for such a purpose as this one was appointed lor."
"But the committee have gone to work, for all

"They have, and they will do ___"

"They have, and they will do—"
"Do what, do you think;"
"Again I must saw I really cannot tell," and the Governor smiled a dubious smile, as though he knew right well that the committee had the power to do as it pleased, and that there was no use of kicking against the pricks.
"Do you think," I persisted, "that they will throw out the vote in the Fourth ward?"
"Throw to out," exclaimed he, looking indiguant, "how could they? Their own count shows that lewell got 100 more votes than he was entitled to. There is no getting away from that."
"Well, then, even if they do not allow the Enfield and Cheshire vote you are ahead—that is, considering the Fourth ward vote all right?"
"Certamly."

"Gertamiy."
"Have you any idea that the Legislature might throw out the Fourth ward vote, or, to put it mildly, consider things generally so doubtful as to justify them in taking the election of a Governor into their

own hands?

The Governor looked steadily at the ceiling for a minute, and pursed up his lips in a way that denoted that the question had

TOUGHED A DELICATE POINT which he would rather had been let alone. However, resuming his usual pleasant way of talking, he remarked:—

"It may be that they might do such a thing:" and

e remarked:"It may be that they might do such a thing;" and
are he quickly added, "not because they would here he quickly added, "not because they would have any right to do so, as the facts now are known

about the election, but because desperate men will hesitate at nothing."

"Besperate men."

"Yes, sir; the party here are only following in the lootsteps of their fellows at Washington. Encroachments upon the rights of the people and of the milividual States have been going on gradually until we have reached a prospect that is anything but hopeful. The men who favor and loster these encroachments are bold men, and the question of the right of a thing has no weight with them if it interfers with their plans. I have no ambition to be governor for the sake of the Governorship; but I have struggled against these encroachments of the radical party on our liberties on principle, and I will not give up the fight when the dangers seem thicker than ever.

What would you do if the Legislature should throw out the votes in the Fourth war in your layor and select Jewell as Governor?

The Governor evidently took this question as ANOTHER STICKLER on a delicate point, and only made answer with a laugh, which was meant to suffice for everything that he didn't want to sheak about. Your correspondent, however, felt that the point might possibly next week turn out to be the turning point of the election rumpus, only to be followed by a rumpus of greater extent, and so renewed his question in a different form. Either annoyed by my persistency, or having changed his mind as to what he ought not to be sitent about, he fixed himself comfortably back in his ample chair, foided his hands before him, and replied resignedly and withal rather determinedly:—

"If they should go so far as that, then it would be a matter for the courts to take consideration of." about the election, but because desperate men hesitate at nothing."

before him, and replied resignedly and withal rather determinedly:—

"If they should go so far as that, then it would be a matter for the courts to take consideration of."

"And you meanwhile would"—

"I would proceed in regular form and have the necessary papers"—

"But you would remain Governor meanwhile."

This was the old style of point again, and the Governor hesitated. Finally, conquered by his own good nature, he replied:—
"Certainly I would refuse to give up my office to Mr. Jewell, under the circumstances, and would ande the decision of the Court. I speak now of what would be the case if the Legislature should go so far as to throw out, without any shadow of right, the votes which now show me to have been beyond all doubt elected."
"Well, now that all the sileged miscountings have been investigated, what can the committee do further

"Well, now that an the snegge instruction been investigated, what can the committee do further before the Legislature meeta?"
"They have gone to work to-day, I learn, to canvass the Fourth ward, to see if they can get

vass the Fourth ward, to see if they can get
MORE MEN TO SWEAR
that they voted for Jewell than are accredited by
the count of having done so on election day."
"I do not see how they can, in view of the facts of
the case," and the Governor smiled blandy, as
much as to say "You didn't get me there, old fellow."
"As to the inauguration, Governor, I understand
that according to the State Constitution a governor
must be selected at all hazards on the second day of
the session."

must be selected at all mazarus on the session."

"That is a fact."

"Well, now, if the Legislature should not take action on Wednesday next, what would be the result?"

"I could hold over for a year."

"Then there is but ittie likelihood, if the Legislature means to take all chances and declare for Jewel, that they will let Wednesday go by without seitling the matter some way?"

"Very intic indeed."

This ended the conversation. It should be stated that during the talk he spoke of the despatch alleged to have been sent by him to Tweed, and leged to have been sent by him to Tweed, and

that during the talk he spoke of the despatch alleged to have been sent by him to Tweed, and
branded it as a vidanous lorgery. He also told of
how The Allen, the Eighth ward notoriety, came up
to the city a day or two before election with a gang
of his Eighth ward nonesties, and how they were
received by the republican postmaster and were
quartered at the hotels after reporting under fictitious names; also of how it was given out by the republicans, for intimidation's sake, that these rowdies
were the United States supervisors of election.
In concuston a word more about the
Legislative Committee. This afternoon they
were very busy, by means of twenty-five
persons employed for the purpose, in canvassing
the Fourth ward and making personal calls upon
every man whom they had reason to believe
or hope had voted for Jewell. Several amusing
incidents occurred during the canvass, some of the
patriotic seckers after light getting so much of it in
some corners of the ward that they more than once
found a democrat whom they had all along thought
a republican. There was a tableau in each instance
and a laugh only on one side of the house. There is
great excitement in the city as to what the upshoot
of the committee's labors will be, and the result telooked forward to with great anxiety.

THE NORTH CAROLINA KU KLUX.

First Arrest Under the Ku Klux Law-White Woman Scourged and Threatened with Assassination-Pepularity of the Herald's Nominee for the Presidency. RALEIGH, May 6, 1871. Yesterday a squad of United States soldlers under

the command of Major Cushing, Fourth United

States Artillery, proceeded to Chatham county to aid the United States Marshal in arresting parties charged with the violation of the Ku Klux law. They returned this afternoon with three young men against whom there appears to be strong proofs of having been concerned in the following outrage on some white women :-One night last week a party of disguised men surrounded the log cabin in which tness women lived, in Chatham county. They commenced hallooing and shooting at the house, completely peppering the door with birdshot and shooting several builets into the one room of the house. They then burst in and severely beat two if not more of the women with sticks and threatened to kill them and a small child belonging to one of them. After raising the devil and whipping a negro, en passant, they started off, leaving the unfortunate women in such a state of terror that they have slept out in the woods ever since. The women can swear positively to the parties arrested, and there appears little doubt but that they will be convicted. The parties arrested are looked upon as disreputable characters. This is ine first arrest made under the Ku Klux bill. The United States Commissioner here has forestailed the Ku Klux bill, which required the President's proclamation before it went into operation. He calied the troops into reamistion under the Proceeding, and probably mistook the law. The whole proceeding is evidently done for ponitical effect; and, as General Sherman says there are enough good and true men in every Southern State to preserve order without the interference of troops, while Grant is extremely unpopular as a soldier and statesman, Sherman is acceptable as both by the people here, who geknowledge him to be the leading spirit of the War.

All the arrests in Chatham and Rutherford could have been made by the Deputy United States Marshal in arresting the white radicals who assassinated a whole family last week, as already reported in the Herald.

The nomination of General Sherman by the Herald for President is favorably received here. but that they will be convicted. The parties arrested

PRESIDENT GRANT. Social Vinit of the President to Jay Cooke, of

Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1871. President Grant arrived here this alternoon, and is the guest of Mr. Jay Cooke, at Chelton Hills. His

visit is purely social and not connected with any